FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CAPUTO SAYS 'INTRANSIGENCE' OVER FALKLAND SOVEREIGNTY TO CONTINUE

PY261929 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 26 Sep

[Text] Foreign Minister Dante Caputo has stated that we will maintain our intransigence on the sovereignty issue [over the Malvinas Islands]. Obviously, Caputo said, it is impossible for we Argentines to state that we will relinquish our sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands to the British in order to start negotiations. Therefore, we will continue to be intransigent on this point, he added. These were the comments Caputo made in the wake of the UK accusations that the negotiations over the Malvinas Islands are not being resumed owing to Argentine intransigence. On the other hand, the foreign minister felt that the speech the British secretary delivered yesterday at the United Nations was not very hard. Perhaps, it was the most flexible since 1982, Caputo stated. Nevertheless, Caputo insisted that the possibilities for holding negotiations depend on the British willingness to discuss the issue of sovereignty over the island.

ALSONSIN COMMENTS ON EUROPEAN TRIP AT PRESS CONFERENCE

PY262253 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 26 Sep 85 p 11

[Excerpt] President Raul Alfonsin reiterated yesterday the support given during his three-nation European visit for the idea of considering Latin America's foreign debt problem in a political and not merely economic or financial context, but declined comments on alleged United States leanings in the same direction. The President called a press conference of Government House correspondents to give a summarized briefing of his trip through Yugoslavia, West Germany and France. Alfonsin said both France and West Germany promised to work toward fairer treatment for Argentine products in the European Economic Community, but he warned that it would be a very slow process "perhaps between three or four years, at best" when EEC stockpiles are down. The President also warned against expecting a 'yes' from France or West Germany in the next UN General Assembly vote on the Malvinas Islands while adding that both countries backed Argentina's thesis that debate on the future of the islands is bogged down due to the intransigence of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. He added that a Labour Party victory over Thatcher's Conservative government "would make it a lot easier" to make progress on such issues as lifting the exclusion zone, the militarization of the islands and, of course, the sovereignty question. Alfonsin emphasized bilateral trade agreements reached with the three nations, especially in the area of oil exploration and exploitation, the building of silos and ports, manufacture of agro-industrial products and technology transfer -- for which contracting governments had already programmed credit lines.

The President again said Argentina would be willing to take part, along with Canada, in 'Eureka,' the European version of the US 'Star Wars' project, in order to reduce the technological gap that separates us from the more developed nations." [quotation marks as published]

PRESIDENT CANCELS LOCAL TRIPS, REPORTEDLY SUFFERING FROM 'COLD'

PY262138 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2055 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 26 Sep (TELAM) -- Upon being questioned by journalists, President Raul Alfonsin's personal doctor reported at 1720 in Government House that the chief executive is feeling better and is resting at the Olivos Residence. On doctor's orders President Alfonsin suspended earlier today the trips he was scheduled to make to Rosario and Comodoro Rivadavia today and tomorrow respectively. Presidential Spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez reported earlier that the president was suffering from a slight cold.

COB, GOVERNMENT BEGIN DIALOGUE, SITUATION EVALUATED

PY270011 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2252 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Excerpt] La Paz, 26 Sep (EFE) -- The Bolivian Labor Confederation (COB) today began a dialogue with the government. The dialogue begins under a state of siege and the pressure of 7,000 people on a hunger strike to demand the reestablishment of freedoms and union guarantees. The COB leaders said today that the decision to begin contacts with the government was made in view on the fear that the executive branch may increase its repressive measures against the labor movement one the majority in Congress decides to support the continuation of the state of siege imposed on 19 September.

Congress will approve today the continuation of the state of siege at the request of the government and the Nationalist Democratic Action (ADN) of General Hugo Banzer Suarez the leftist sectors of Congress, strong social pressure, and the hunger strike of more than 7,000 workers oppose the continuation. Several workers said today that the Bolivian workers are expected to go through difficult times because the state of siege may serve as framework for reprisals against workers and union leaders. Angel Xaballa, COB Executive Committee secretary, said that the workers have decided to continue their struggle in the defense of their rights. He said: Despite the fact that we are living under a regime of terror in which measures are forced on us it is important to establish an agreement in principle with the government within the framework of respect and constitutional guarantees.

The opinion of the workers who have been on hunger strike for the past 10 days is to continue with this measure until those arrested are released and the dismissal measures are annulled. However, Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy said that the government is firm and will not revert its position in order to create an adequate environment for the economic recovery of the country.

Valle Denies Mines Surrounded

PY261339 La Paz Cadena Panamricana in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] National Defense Minister Farnando Valle has denied reports stating that the mines have been surrounded by the Armed Forces. Upon leaving the Government Palace, the defense minister explained that the Armed Forces are acting in accordance with their constitutional duties and, therefore, do not intend to cause a confrontation among Bolivians. The defense minister said the effectiveness of the state of siege is being used by the opposition to create an atmosphere of uncertainty and lawlessness. He added that the government has complied with the laws. Here are highlights os his statements:

[Begin recording] This is the government's idea and the idea that we want the Bolivian people to understand. If the opposition believes there is a national commotion only when there are deaths, confrontations, bloodshed, mourning in the Bolivian families... [Valle changes thought] that is not our criterion.

We believe that social peace, public property, and especially the integrity of Bolivian families must be safeguarded. [end recording]

In conclusion, the defense minister said the government does not intend to commit outrages during the state of siege. Efforts are being made to return to an atmosphere of order and social peace, which will permit to work normally in the country.

SARNEY RETURNS FROM UN, COMMENTS ON FOREIGN DEBT

PY261843 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1000 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] President Sarney has returned from a 4-day visit to the United States. Besides attending the UN General Assembly, he had a number of meetings with presidents and foreign ministers from various countries. Commenting on his trip, the President said: The outcome was positive. We found a different atmosphere for the solution of the debt problem. He then added: Now we must wait for the negotiations to begin and present the Brazilian proposal: to open (?developing) markets and to obtain adequate interests and terms. In comments to a U.S. television network, Sarney advocated a surplus in the Brazilian trade balance. Then he said: This is the only way to pay the U.S. creditor banks. The dollars we receive for the sale of shoes, textiles, and steel will thus be returned. Our products are commercially competitive because the minimum wage in Brazil is $50. To impose more sacrifices on the people is to create social problems and an institutional crisis. If Brazil collapses, the entire Third World will be affected."

FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT USSR IN DEC

PY261528 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1000 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Itamaraty has confirmed that Foreign Minister Olavo Setubal plans to be in the USSR on 9 and 10 December. The visit aims at promoting the commercial relations between the two countries.

OFFICIALS CITED ON POSSIBLE U.S. TRADE REPRISAL

PY251611 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 21 Sep p 33

[Excerpts] In order to avoid a direct confrontation with the United States over the computer law, the Brazilian Government is considering accepting the inclusion of "services" in the multilateral GATT [General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade] negotiations.

If the United States implements a reprisal, according to one minister, Brazil could respond by opening its market to Japanese automobiles such as Toyota and Datsun. If Brazil has to respond to a U.S. reprisal, a high-level adviser in Planalto Palace is studying the preparation of a Brazilian commercial law similar to the U.S. Trade Act to make the government's retaliatory actions official. This law would be subject to congressional approval. Officials responsible for this issue in Planalto Palace, Itamaraty, and the Ministry of Science and Technology have said that the Brazilian Government will remain silent and show moderation until the U.S. Government adopts a concrete stand against Brazil's computer industry policy. The sources indicated that President Jose Sarney himself made this decision during a meeting with Foreign Minister Olavo Setubal, Industry and Commerce Minister Roberto Gusmao, and Science and Technology Minister Renato Archer on 9 September after President Reagan criticized the Brazilian computer industry policy. During the meeting Minister Gusmao warned President Sarney that Brazil could not defeat the United States in a commercial confrontation and that Brazil could be hurt in the negotiations at the International Coffee Organization in London. Minister Setubal proposed making concessions to the United States through the National Council of Computer Industry and Automation [Conselho Nacional de Informatica e Automacao -- CONIN] without the need to have the informatics law changed by Congress. Minister Archer rejected this idea and received the support of President Sarney, who closed the discussion with the argument that to negotiate with the United States in accordance with the Trade Act would be a violation of national sovereignty.

PCCH LETTER TO FRESNO, DECLARATION ON ACCORD

PY201901 Santiago ANALISIS in Spanish 17-23 Sep 85 Insert

[Letter from the Directorate of the Chilean Communist Party [PCCH] to Archbishop Juan Francisco Fresno, dated September 1985, with enclosed PCCH Declaration to the Chilean People, dated August 1985]

Cardinal Archbishop
Don Juan Francisco Fresno
Dear Cardinal:

We want to place in your hands the text of our declaration regarding the document that was prepared by your advisers and a group of leaders of political parties and lines under the title "National Accord for the Transition to Full Democracy."

As can be gathered from the text of our declaration, the PCCH appreciates any effort made on behalf of democracy but believes that the published text of the accord has notorious omissions and expresses concepts we cannot share. For these reasons, we did not sign it. However, in this letter we want to reiterate our willingness to participate in common action with all the sectors that are now determined to move ahead to bring an end to tyranny, toward the recovery of a democratic regime for our country.

With this intention, we want to suggest that you sponsor a meeting open to all those willing to push forward the immediate measures contained in the document you released to the public. An agreement, without exclusions, of all the forces that are determined to act in order to turn those measures into reality will facilitate the unitary social mobilization, which, in the end, is the only way to attain that objective.

In our opinion, the immediate measures should also address the serious problems of unemployment, hunger, and poverty affecting the most modest sectors. One of your advisers, Mr Molina, has revealed that the level of extreme poverty has risen from 10 percent in 1970 to 32 percent in 1984. These figures denounce the economic policy imposed by Mr Pinochet to serve the narrow interests of oligarchic and transnational groups. The worsening of the situation of the most needy is even more grave considering that their situation had improved markedly during the 1970-73 period. Therefore, we think these problems deserve to be included in the basis of that agreement.

Cardinal: The urgency for change has again been emphasized by the events of 4 September. The powerful national mobilization for democracy that took place on that day clearly speaks the will of the majority of the nation. Again, the answer of the dictatorship was violence and terror, which cost the lives of men, women, youths, and children. In most instances the perpetrators were dressed as civilians firing from unmarked vehicles belonging to the regime's repressive apparatus. Those who act this way and then hypocritically denounce the violence they provoked deserve the strongest condemnation. Cardinal, we hope you will pay attention to these suggestions which, we believe, will help toward the attainment of an agreement that will exclude no party. The Catholic Church can and must play an important role in concluding such an agreement.

Yours truly,
Manuel Chacon, for the PCCH Directorate
Santiago, September 1985

To the Chilean People

The fascist dictatorship has been in power 12 years, the blackest and most tragic period in our history. The people of Chile have from the first moment stood to struggle heroically in defense of their rights, in demand of the redress of their grievances, in demand of the end of the tyranny. This unitary and diversified struggle has become the most important factor in causing the crisis within the regime.

Twelve years of tyranny at the service of large foreign capital and the oligarchic minorities have taken the country to economic disaster, submerged millions of workers into poverty and hunger, and turned industrial, agricultural, transport, and commerce activities into a shambles.

The horrible crimes committed by Carabineros and security agents have brought to the surface the repressive character of the regime, which is anchored in permament disrespect for human rights, and disclosed before the eyes of the country and the international community the depth of the political, economic, and social crisis in which the dictatorship is floundering.

As things stand now, it is not sufficient to note the depth of the crisis. It is necessary to open the way for a democratic outcome now. The sentiment of the entire nation, of each and every Chilean, imposes the obligation to struggle for the definitive downfall of this regime.

The document [National Accord for the Transition to Full Democracy] made public by a sector of the opposition under the sponsorship of Cardinal Juan Francisco Fresno clearly mirrors the dictatorship's crisis. No doubt, its publication reflects the intensity of the social mobilization to bring about a profound and urgent change of course in the country's affairs.

The spectrum of the signers of that document, including people who supported or facilitated the military takeover or held official positions within the dictatorship until recently, and even sectors of the left, demonstrates Pinochet's isolation.

The document contains positive aspects of the Chilean people's urgent demands, such as respect for human rights, the need to return to democracy, and the return of all political parties, bar none, to political activities.

However, there are some glaring omissions, mostly stemming from the fact that significant forces of the left did not participate in its preparation.

In addition, the document does not contain concrete proposals to end the dictatorship before 1989.

Obviously, no attempt at reestablishing democracy can be made while Pinochet stays in power. His rejection of the document, his stubbornness in tying the country's political development to a timetable he imposed on the country, reveals his determination to be a tyrant for the rest of his life.

The experience of recent years teaches us that Pinochet's ouster is the fundamental condition needed before the minimum propositions made in the document can be implemented. So that such a condition can be met, it is possible and necessary to unite a spectrum of forces broader than the center right. This unity should not exclude anyone willing to join.

It is also obvious that full respect for human rights cannot be secured so long as the dictatorship's repressive organs continue to exist, and yet the document avoids mentioning them. Likewise, the commitment requested from the government not to apply Article 24 [of the 1980 Constitution, granting the president powers to banish, expel from the country, deny the right to leave or enter the country, suspend the right of assembly, and order house arrests should he deem that a state of internal disturbance exists] is no guarantee at all, because so long as that temporary article remains and Pinochet stays in power, it can be applied at any time.

We believe that things must be seen as they are. The Pinochet Constitution is tailor-made for him, because it is an institutional instrument that denies popular sovereignty. Its partial reform cannot ensure the exercise of peoples' rights. It should be revoked in its entirety.

On the other hand, we live under the weight of a huge foreign debt: Each Chilean child is born with a debt of $2,000. A dignified attitude for the recovery of the country's independence, for the rejection of meddling by Yankee imperialism, demands from the democratic forces an agreement not to pay the foreign debt contracted by the dictatorship. If a democratic government negotiates on this basis, it can effectively guarantee the nation's sovereignty.

It should be clear that the workers are not willing to continue enduring sacrifices to enrich a few privileged people. The drama of unemployment, hunger, and poverty is such that its solution must be included in an emergency program for which we must struggle, beginning now.

But not even a program with the omissions noted, or any other, will be viable unless the people take it into their hands and promote behind it a constant and resolute mobilization, larger still than the one we have had so far.

Verbal opposition, ideas on reconciliation, and basic propositions for a future democratic regime are important -- and we recognize this -- but are not sufficient to change a fascist regime. It is indispensable to have reason on one's side, but to this must be added the strength of unity and the struggle of the large majorities, of the entire people determined to achieve their freedom.

This is, in fact, the central question. Convinced that there is no other path to achieve freedom and democracy than that of a broad agreement and decided struggle, we communists have assumed attitudes consistent with our ideas during all these 12 years. We have pointed to the road of struggle against the tyranny over the people, thus contributing to creating victory.

Our attitude is responsible and patriotic. It is open to anything that can help end fascism. Any initiative leading to the rapid return of democracy to the country has our understanding and support, but experience has repeatedly shown that the initiative cannot be sectarian, excluding anyone. It has to be backed by the greatest and most decided popular mobilization.

The exclusion of any sector plays into the hands of the dictatorship, and those who promote it bear a serious historical responsibility. Only the democratic rapport of all Chileans on bases jointly established can ensure the transition to freedom.

Men, women, youths, and students of the most diverse democratic lines of thinking are united in neighborhoods, enterprises, universities, and offices, where the people live and work. Here unity is not discussed, it is lived in the daily struggle.

A policy of exclusion is adopted by some parties that want it to be endorsed by the church, thus weakening the policy and damaging the country. They think it will be easier to defeat Pinochet if the forces of the MDP [Popular Democratic Movement], and among them the forces of our party, are excluded from any political agreement. They delude themselves by thinking that they can reach an agreement with the regime on that basis.

Anticommunism is used and abused by the regime to divert attention from the main problems affecting the country and to prevail through division.

Exclusion is, in fact, a way of kneeling before the regime's anticommunism. However, no true democrat can forget that anticommunism was the driving force behind the military coup and that it has been and is the pretext for the assassination, execution, disappearance, torture, banishment, and exile of thousands of Chileans in the opposition, whether or not they are communists. Anticommunism is the essence of the so-called Doctrine of National Security.

Now, as never before under the fascist dictatorship, the people can see clearly that anticommunism is a factor of political and moral corruption.

No one should be deceived by the distortions with which our policy is presented. Through the distortion of our position some honest people are led into making declarations against the communists. We will try to convince them of this misconception and continue to preach the need for unity, because by doing so we serve Chile and its people.

The issue of violence has been raised as a banner of the divisionist campaign. No one can ignore the fact that violence is inherent in any class-divided society and that it is more brutal under a regime like Pinochet's. The communists did not start the violence. The regime made it the weapon of choice to attack the people. Therefore, there is no other way but to confront it by employing every form of struggle.

If to counter the oppression and aggression of which they are victims the people resort to violence, they do so legitimately. The founding fathers did not resort to violence initially, but they did when it became necessary. And no one will dare condemn them for this.

We promote the unity of all people, their active mobilization, their self-defense against aggression, civil disobedience, and a permanent effort to persuade the men in arms to stop supporting the cruel and corrupt tyranny. This is the essence of our plan of national subversion; to put an end, in the shortest time, to this shameful regime that will continue to inflict on our fatherland the worst violence so long as it stays in power.

In this sense, the responsibility of the Armed Forces is very heavy. So long as they turn a deaf ear to the popular demands, the Armed Forces will constitute a stumbling block to any democratic initiative or project.

Countrymen: This is the time for clear and resolute attitudes. It is time to join efforts and listen to the clamor of the people. It is time to do away with the policy of exclusion and dispel false illusions that only serve to immobilize the masses. It is time to increase the pace of the struggle with determination and daring.

The immediate end of an agonizing regime, so that in its vain attempt to save itself it will not continue committing outrages and sowing violence and death, depends on the unity of the opposition forces.

The broader and stronger the demonstrations in the coming days and months, the closer we will be to freedom and democracy. To the threats uttered by the besieged dictator, Chile to a man must answer "enough" and enforce its word.

We are sure that if the whole opposition promotes civil disobedience and rebellion, thus paralyzing the country and making it ungovernable for the tyranny, victory over fascism is certain.

Out with Pinochet! Democracy now!
With reason and strength, we will win!
Santiago, August 1985
PCCH

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS PROTEST; 50 ARRESTED

PY270143 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Report by Mirna Concha]

[Text] Approximately 1,000 persons are now gathered on Bernardo O'Higgins Boulevard, shouting slogans against the government. This rally had been organized by several women's organizations to demand an end to exile and banishment and the release of political prisoners.

A large group of policemen has arrived at the site and is hurling tear gas bombs. The water cannon has also arrived. About 50 persons have been arrested.

EGYPT'S BUTRUS GHALI COMMENTS ON BILATERAL TALKS

NC201527 Cairo MENA in English 1350 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] Bogota, Sep 20 (MENA) -- Egyptian State Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr. Butrus Ghali described his talks here as useful and aimed at consolidating relations of friendship and cooperation between Egypt and Colombia. The two countries' membership to the Nonaligned Movement helped them to further their relations of cooperation. Dr. Ghali said upon his departure for Caracas, on visit to Venezuela.

Dr. Ghali has handed a message from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak to President Belisario Betancur Cuartas of Colombia including an invitation to visit Egypt. Dr. Ghali also had talks here with Foreign Affairs Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo and met with members of the foreign relations committee at the parliament to whom he expounded the Egyptian foreign policy particularly Egypt's endeavours to realize just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

Joint Declaration Issued

PA252350 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 20 Sep 85 p 3 A

[Text] Peace in the Middle East depends on respect for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination, and requires compliance with US Security Council Resolution 242. The above is expressed in a joint declaration issued by the foreign ministers of Egypt and Colombia during the former's recent visit to this country.

The two officials analyzed the international situation and noted their governments' support for the principles of the UN Charter and the concept of an international order based on respect for international law, and on the principle of the solution of conflicts through peaceful means, the principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of other states, and mutual respect for their sovereignty.

They also agreed to jointly cooperate to preserve the principles of the Nonaligned Movement, to which they belong, and their independence so that they may play an effective role in preserving world peace and stability. Both governments expressed the need not to postpone the establishment of an international economic order that may offer the developing countries better opportunities and help them solve the problem of the accumulated foreign debt. They also felt that the world economic crisis is a serious obstacle for the economic and social progress of those countries.

Meanwhile, the Colombian minister explained to his colleague the latest developments of the Contadora efforts, which were supported by the Egyptian foreign minister.

EGYPTIAN EMBASSY GUARD KILLED BY M-19

PA262253 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] A policeman on guard at the Egyptian Embassy in Bogota was killed this morning. Criminals surprised Luis Ernesto Avisado Delgado, 26, inside the guard booth at 0300 today, took his service revolver, and shot him with it. Some residents of the area captured the murderers, who claimed to be members of M-19 [19 April Movement].

PEACE COMMISSION REPRESENTATIVES RESIGN

PA260330 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] The reorganization of the peacemaking process is entirely in the hands of President Belisario Betancur, inasmuch as all members of the peace, verification, and national dialogue commissions insisted upon their resignations in solidarity with the peace commission president, John Agudelo Rios, who resigned on 20 September.

The en masse resignation was effective last night in spite of the fact that President Betancur had urged Mr Agudelo Rios and the commission members to continue in the peacemaking process.

President Betancur said that undoubtedly the members of the peace and verification commissions have much to contribute to the goals we seek. [passage indistinct] However, the 100 members of the three commissions said in their letter that their resignations are irrevocable, leaving the president free to reorganize the peace process as he had announced and as rquested by the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, the FARC.

LIBERAL, CONSERVATIVE PARTIES ON NATIONAL ISSUES

PA260340 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] The directorates of the Liberal and Conservative Parties met this morning to discuss draft bills that have been presented before Congress. Jaime Arias was appointed their spokesman.

[Begin Arias recording] The conversations were held in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual respect. It was decided to continue discussing the national problems in a very patriotic manner.

2. [Number as heard] The willingness of the parties to continue the conversations was ratified concerning such topics as the popular election of city mayors, the reforms, and the statutes on the parties, of which there are significant points of agreement. The commissions appointed for this will meet as soon as possible in order to analyze the subject, and other commissions will be appointed as needed.

3. The determination of the parties to continue struggling for peace was reaffirmed to consolidate this as a national purpose.

4. It was decided to maintain an open, permanent dialogue between the parties without excluding the importance of other sectors of national political opinion. [end recording]

FINANCE MINISTER ADVOCATES DEEP FINANCIAL REFORM

PA261340 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Bogota -- The new finance minister, Hugo Palacios Mejia, has said that the Colombian financial system requires a profound reform because, in his opinion, the possibility that unexpected events will occur, hurting the sector's users, has not been completely precluded.

Palacios Mejia, who will assume the management of the nation's finances tomorrow, has proposed a 10-point program, the implementation of which would substantially improve the status of the national financial system. He suggested that some institutions should refinance their private foreign debt. As an example he mentioned Banco de Colombia, which has just refinanced debts totalling $400 million.

GDR, DEPUTY FOREIGN, MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PA260229 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Bernhard Neuebauer is in the country for an official visit. Yesterday, he met with Ambassador Diego Paredes, deputy political secretary of the Foreign Ministry, to analyze viewpoints on bilateral cooperation in the political, economic, and technological sectors.

Ambassador Paredes welcomed the GDR deputy foreign minister and said that his presence in Ecuador is highly appreciated, particularly because it involves a person with his virtues. He added: We are well aware that you are an important professional and a human being with many virtues, and this fills us with satisfaction. In addition, we expect a great deal from the talks we will hold, because they are between to two friendly countries. We will always tell the truth, above all, about what concerns and interests us, particularly our bilateral relations.

GOVERNMENT BLAMED FOR M-19 MEMBERS' DEATHS

PA191902 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] The Alfaro Lives guerrilla group has blamed the reconstruction government for the death of two members of the M-19 [19 April Movement] Colombian movement, which took place last week in Guayaquil. Alfaro Lives issued a press communique stressing that their brothers were killed on top-level orders after suffering torture, which proves the way in which guerrilla movements are treated in Ecuador.

It is appropriate to mention that Colombian terrorists Alfonso Benavides Esteban and German Sarmiento Tobon were involved in banker Nahim Isaias Marquez' kidnapping and were assassinated during a clash between the police and unidentified men when they were being transfered to the coastal penitentiary.

GARCIA HOLDS UN PRESS CONFERENCE 24 SEP

PY260400 Lima Television Service in Spanish 0115 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Press conference granted by President Alan Garcia Perez at the United Nations on 24 September; questioners not identified -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Questions] Mr. President, your speech seems to indicate that unless there are fundamental changes, Peru proposes to withdraw from the IMF. Can you tell us what changes in the IMF you specifically wish and what Peru would do if it had to withdraw from the IMF?

[Garcia] Both in the life of an individual and in the collective life of nations, one withdraws when a situation or an organization becomes uncomfortable. When a marriage becomes uncomfortable, you divorce. This is nothing new.

Our position is the following: The IMF has changed substantially in the years since it was founded at Bretton Woods. After the dollar was taken off the gold standard in 1971, the United States became the only country to issue money for the liquidity of the international economy. It is the only country issuing a world currency with which payments are settled and transfers are made among the countries. However, this world currency is no longer tied to gold as it was originally, but depends entirely on the whim of the United States. Under this condition, both the United States and Peru are members of the IMF. The IMF has a set of theories and concepts regarding deficits, for example, which it can apply to Peru, but not to the Untied States, since the United States issues world currency without any limitations. Therefore the rules have changed asymmetrically to our disadvantage or, at least, to the advantage of the United States. In this way, this very important institution, the IMF, is endorsing this unjust monetary system with a single issuer of currency. We believe that the liquidity should be distributed in a fairer way among all the countries, and this is what we will propose.

Of course, as I said at the beginning, if a situation is not favorable, we have nor fear of or reverance toward it. We very much respect the peoples and the age-old institutions of all countries, but we have to definitely and seriously reconsider our membership in an organization which is more negative than positive for our country, unless there is a change.

[Question] Mr. President, you have denied having any ambitions of leadership in the Third World regarding this question, but at the same time you have stressed the need for solidarity among the Third World countries, particularly Latin America, and also among the nonaligned countries. What do you see as necessary steps for the nonaligned countries to adopt in Latin America in order to reach the objectives which you have outlined, above all for the Seoul meeting?

[Garcia] This is very important question. The nonaligned movement is suffering a very serious crisis, because no specific objectives for action have been proposed. No solidarity or integration movement has any future, unless it has very specific goals. I believe that the foreign debt, which is an urgent problem in our countries, poses an obligatory subject around which there can be agreement, and this is very important. To give an example, Latin America integration and the Andean Pact have been ambitiously proposed in many fields and on many levels, but thus far there is a status quo.

Now a fundamental issue appears: the foreign debt, which imposes the need for common action, and this is very important. Therefore, I said yesterday that the debt, which is the main weakness of our countries, is the most important instrument of their strength, because it compels us to unite.

A short time ago, the nonaligned conference of foreign ministers was held in Luanda. An unprecedented resolution, a specific and exceptional resolution was approved, welcoming the determination of some countries, one of which is Peru, to set aside a maximum volume of their exports for the payment of the debt. This means that we have started to approach a specific issue around which the Nonaligned Movement can again join ranks. It is obvious that we have very strong links with the Nonaligned Movement because of the debt issue, and with a large number of its member countries because of the urgent social questions.

In the second place, the Nonaligned Movement must recover its original authentic nature, that is, it must be truly nonaligned. I believe that the concept that the natural allies for the Nonaligned Movement are the countries of the East is a very dangerous concept. This discredits the Nonaligned Movement. Nonalignment must be a position truly independent from the bipolar hegemonies, and it should never lend itself to the game of the superpowers.

I believe that one of the basic instruments of nonalignment is subregional integration, in our case Latin American integration, at least in certain basic fields, such as the debt, which is now the most urgent question.

I repeat that we do not have any ambition of being leaders or tutors on an international level, but we do believe in the Nonaligned Movement as an alternative with its own field of action, but in its original form and addressing itself to specific subjects.

[Question] Mr. President, in your speech yesterday you said that you will leave the IMF if the IMF does not change its views on world liquidity and adopt a fairer distribution. The IMF membership implies, however, that one has a number of international safeguards. What will Peru do if it leaves the IMF?

[Garcia] The first thing we will do is strengthen the monetary institutions of Latin American integration. I also mentioned in a passage of my speech that now the Andean Reserve Fund has more financial importance in Latin America than the IMF because of the volume of its disbursements. I believe that our countries should strengthen the Andean Reserve Fund and that we should open it to other countries which do not belong to the Cartagena agreement. I am convinced that if we manage to include such important countries as Brazil or Argentina in the Andean Reserve Fund under any condition, we will gradually be able to build something like a Latin American monetary fund, which would be just a broadening of the present Andean Reserve Fund which has shown its viability.

Therefore, we do not look with any great fear upon the possibility of leaving the IMF. What happens is that we have become used to living in this situation and to accepting as a natural thing that there should be an institution endorsing an asymmetric and unjust relation in the monetary system. In the second place, we are only now becoming aware of the fact that the IMF theories and concepts are perhaps useful in a full-employment economy, but that they are absolutely harmful in developing, recessive, or inflationary economies, such as the Latin American economies. I have heard it said that the letters of intent with the IMF, which are a sort of requirement for IMF membership, an approval of its concepts, impose conditions which are absolutely contrary to the need for economic recovery and social development in our countries.

To open the economic frontiers of our countries, devalue our currencies, lose reserves, or tie domestic interest rates to the same level as that of devaluation, according to the theories, means to surrender to economic inertia, instead of governing the economy of a country. When the IMF explains that inflation and unemployment are caused by state participation and state expenditures, and when it demands state retraction and a reduction of expenditures, the only thing it is doing, in the last instance, is ensuring the payment of the foreign debt and increasing the amount of work that is needed to pay it, because of the devaluation.

We seriously question not only the monetary base of the IMF, but also its theoretical concepts. We also question the situation that the United States has the largest deficit of its history, and that thus far we have not heard any expressions of concern from the IMF such as it has expressed regarding our countries. When I hear that the IMF also makes the United States sign a letter of intent, then I will start changing my opinion regarding our countries. When I hear that the IMF also makes the United States sign a letter of intent, then I will start changing my opinion regarding the IMF.

However, I repeat, one of the concrete alternatives to the IMF is to abandon the IMF theories, in the first place, because they push us into the crisis situations in which we find ourselves and, in the second place, to strengthen the multilateral monetary organizations of the developing countries and, in the third place, not to have any fear of institutions which are very important but which in reality only fulfill the ritual role of formalizing the material injustice existing in economy.

[Question] Mr President, you said earlier that the way some of these banks have lent money to Latin America would violate some of the laws in this country. Could you please be more specific on this subject?

[Garcia] Okay. We believe that the banking consortium, the banking syndicate, is an institution which violates the free choice of credit and imposes interests and commissions. We also believe that a low interest rate of 3 or 4 percent would have been maintained if the mass of money had been placed in the rich countries but, since it was placed outside, interest rates went far above 10 percent, sometimes reaching 14 percent. This means that not only the interest but also the principal has been recovered in these years, if we compare what has been gained in the rich countries with the profits won outside them.

Also, in the last few years the banks have recycled their loans, they have made financial merry-go-rounds, lending money so that earlier credits can be paid back to them. In this way they have basically refinanced the interests, disregarding the principal which is the capital of their depositors. This could be a clear violation of the so-called anti-[word indistinct] laws. This is exactly the way it is posed in legal terms.

[Question] Yesterday in your speech you said that no power should arm any Central American country. What do you mean by saying that you are present [presente] in this case?

[Garcia] Everything that is signified by the act of being present. We believe that the bipolar conflict between the powers is expressed by reduced conflicts in limited areas.

One of these areas is now Central America. We believe that Central America should be understood in a more Latin American way and that the Latin America presence there should be very active. Therefore, we are giving diplomatic support to the Contadora Group and its efforts. We have also participated in constituting a front supporting Contadora in order to increase the number of Latin American countries participating in this problem, because the continent is committed. We believe that any warlike action against a Central American country deserves Latin American repudiation and that the threatening or active military presence of a power there deserves a collective Latin American response. Since we have a diplomatic participation through the Contadora Group, we are also ready for active participation if there is a violation of Latin American sovereignty.

[Question] Mr President, the change of government in Peru has led to a change in approach to the debt problem in a way unprecedented in your country and, of course, in terms that are very much advanced for the rest of the region. Now the probelm is that the situation in the rest of Latin America regarding this subject is quite uneven. It ranges from acceptance of the IMF prescriptions to an attitude of uncertainity. Is it possible that the pressures generated by the steady deterioration of the situation, probably because of the debt, will be sufficient to change the situation, or are other types of changes necessary, and how long do you think this process will take?

[Garcia] Look here, in the Caribbean there is a very dramatic expression saying that things are fine because they cannot get worse. If there is any positive aspect of the debt, it is that it imposes a crisis situation which, sooner or later, will compel our countries to act jointly. I believe that this is the positive aspect of the negative debt problem.

It is natural for the banks and the rich countries to struggle for bilateral dealings. This is the essence of the U.S. trade law, and this is the objective of the country-by-country negotiations of the IMF and the banks. I believe it is a problem of being able to wait with patience, at the same taking domestic action.

In Peru, we are going toward a process of recovery, very different from the orthodox reactivation process undertaken in the last few years or from the process proposed by the IMF. We are going toward a social recovery process which includes the most depressed sectors of the country. We will do this with austerity with the scarce resources we now have, and we feel certain that it is possible. In the meantime, we trust that the very urgency, the discredit of the prescriptions and letters of intent, and also the financial situation of the countries will progressively channel us into a common position. We expect a great deal from the agreement among the debtors, particularly the Latin American debtors, but we also believe that it is a question of maturity and patience.

[Question] You are considering the possibility of holding a Latin American meeting, making such a proposal to the other Latin American governments?

[Garcia] On 28 July we stated the indispensable need for a meeting of Latin American presidents. I say that a situation exists that is a historical affront to Latin America: The Latin American countries have never held a meeting at the presidential level, except when the United States has sounded the whistle calling them together. Only at the call of the U.S. President have the Latin American presidents gathered. In my opinion, this is something about which I prefer not to comment on because it means that we only come together at the call of the powerful. I believe this is truly shameful, so on 28 July in Lima we proposed the need for a Latin American presidential meeting. We have no ambitions of leadership and we did not propose any in Lima.

[Question] Have there been any reactions?

[Garcia] None, so far, frankly none, and more than one president has asked me why we should meet. I replied: We should meet to show that we will meet whenever we want and can do so, not that we are gathered at the call of others who are outside Latin America. A meeting of Latin American presidents, even a meeting without an agenda, would be a historical event in Latin America. This is something people do not understand, but since in Peru we have the concept of will and action, we will not deal any further with this subject.

[Question] Mr President, earlier this year my country asked for the inclusion of a new subject on this session's Assembly agenda on international cooperation for the peaceful exploration of outer space under conditions of nonmilitarization. As you know, it has been accepted for general debate during this session of the Assembly. In today's General Assembly meeting, the Soviet foreign minister will make a statement to counter the sinister "star wars" plans, and the Soviet Union will instead lay before the international community the concept of "star peace". What is your assessment of the Soviet initiative?

[Garcia] We oppose the militarization of space, to begin with. We treat with irony the war neurosis of the two powers whose only explanation is the tension between the two powers. We also believe that this concern should be brought up at international meetings and that decisions should be made to free us from the war neurosis. If the United States insists on the militarization of space, I think that the Soviet Union is bound to respond with a countermilitarization, with a strategic and technological counteroffensive, or with a decision of disarmament and nuclear freeze, thus taking an open and concrete initiative of willpower and unilateral action. In the face of the stubborn position of both sides, the only answer is that the more intelligent, civilized, and democratic of the two -- I do not know which it is -- desist from the stubbornness and the armaments race. This I call determination and willpower, the will to pay 10 percent, the will to start the freeze unilaterally without waiting for neighboring countries to do so. Some other countries should do the same thing. Ever since I began to become aware of realities I have heard about the Geneva disarmament talks, and it really seems to me that concrete decisions are needed on the part of one of the powers.

GARCIA RETURNS, REQUESTS SUPPORT, EFFORTS

PY261805 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0330 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Excerpts] President Alan Garcia arrived at the Peruvian Air Force base in Lima at 1820. He was received by his wife Mrs Pilar Nores de Garcia and by First Vice President Luis Alberto Sanchez, who was the acting president during Garcia's absence. President Alan Garcia was enthusiatically received by a large crowd in the Plaza de Armas in front of Government House where they listened to his return message. He addressed the people from the balcony of Government House.

[Begin recording] I went to the United Nations to tell the international community, particularly the Latin American countries, that we cannot limit our effort to attain justice and freedom to our own country. I told them that in Latin America we need to understand that our most important need is to unite. I told them that just as there is a United States of America, there also exists the separated states of Latin American. The power and vigor of that great northern country is unlike the weakness of the southern part of the continent, where only division and disunity, promoted by the intrigues of the great powers, exist.

I went to ask the poor Latin American countries to unite right now in order to face economic imperialism, to make our people's right to life be respected. I told them that the Peruvian will shall be defended and maintained.

Next year, in 1986, we are supposed to pay a $2.4-billion debt in addition to another debt of $3.1 billion for 1984-85. This amounts to $5.5 billion, while our sales abroad will barely reach $3 billion. This means we will get paid $3 billion for our work, but we will be charged $5.5 billion for credits that are due. We have the obligation to say: We recognize what we owe, but we also say that the debts were originated with high interest rates, profitable to the banks, that only one sort of currency is used, to the benefit of only one country, and finally that the foreign debt was originated irresponsibly by the bankers and the bad governments. [applause]

We are going to pay because we will need more credits to construct an irrigation project in the north, in [word indistinct] but we do not have enough resources and we need the credit offered to us by the FRG. There are favorable credits, but there are also usurious ones that exploit us. I have said we will pay whatever is convenient for us to pay.

However, I must also tell you that all this enthusiasm has its price, and now is when I also want to see your enthusiasm. When I propose the need to win our economic independence in order to construct a better future, I am not proposing an easy task. Listen to me well, Peruvians. I am not proposing a comfortable way. To make an historic and revolutionary decision, let me warn you that effort and sacrifizes are needed. Don't applaud me now, applaud me in the hard time, accompany me in the difficult moments. [applause]

PRESIDENCY MINISTER VIEWS MILITARY TRIALS

PY261919 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1300 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Presidency Minister Nicanor Mujica Alvarez Calderon yesterday expressed his opinion in the Acomarca massacre. He said that if those responsible for it receive a military sentence, they should not also receive a sentence from a civilian court.

The minister was referring to the proposal made by Senator Javier Vallo Riestra from the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance party to submit the military officers responsible for the massacre to the congressional investigative commission. Mujica Alvarez Calderon said: I think congressional commissions have limits and rules. There are limits to their rights, and they are supposed to work under certain rules that should be respected.

He added that the military personnel responsible for the massacre should be tried by a military court and not by a civilian court because there are specific rules for such cases.

PERUVIAN WORKERS TO SUPPORT L.A. MOBILIZATION

PY251825 Lima Radioprogramas del Peru in Spanish 0035 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Valentin (Bacho), secretary general of the CGTP [General Confederation of Peruvian Workers], has told us that the central labor organizations of all Latin American countries will simultaneously carry out mobilizations on 23 October protesting against the IMF and demanding that the foreign debt not be paid. The mobilization has been called "The Continental Protest."

The union leader also said President Alan Garcia's UN General Assembly speech was positive.

[Begin (Bacho) recording] We consider that his address was positive. The country's position regarding the IMF has been reaffirmed. The responsibility that imperialism has for the backwardness and misery that is being suffered by Third World countries, especially Latin American countries, has also been reaffirmed.

All Latin American workers must unite to face this powerful imperialism. During the meeting of union organizations that was held during July in Havana, in which all central labor organizations participated, we decided that "The Day of Continental Protest" will be held on 23 October.

We of the CGTP are already preparing our mobilization. There will be a mass mobilization here in Lima on 23 October and on the same day mobilizations will also be conducted in all Latin American countries in response to the voracious policy of the IMF and to demand that the foreign debt not be paid.

MINISTER SAYS SHINING PATH ACTIONS TO INCREASE

PY270052 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0330 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Excerpts] War Minister General Jorge Flores Torres has said that the Shining Path terrorists will increase their attacks against peasant towns in Ayacucho and in other departments of the emergency zone, as a result of the sorrowful events that occurred in Acossmarca. He also said that the government is ready to begin a new strategy against subversion by attending to the most urgent needs of the poorer towns.

Gen Flores Torres was interviewed in Ayacucho by reporter Alberto Llanos who had previously been in Laramate, a small town in Huancavelica attacked 2 days ago by Shining Path terrorists.

[Begin recording] [Llanos] We have just arrived from a small town near Laramate and we found that the Shining Path terrorists had attacked the place and killed three individuals and wounded another. What do you think about this, general?

[Flores] Well, this is what happens when the Armed Forces are not actively participating. Terrorism really becomes worse. We already have proof of this, and you can be sure that many defenseless communities will be devastated, and there will be many deaths or acts of brutality. Yesterday in Laramate you were able to see what it looks like when someone's head is smashed by a big rock. You have also seen how a pregnant woman is attacked, the how the baby is torn from her womb. These actions are really crazy. We will therefore have to adopt the proper measures.

Fortunately, there are already many towns that have organized their self-defense or civilian defense. These anticguerrilla defense groups are the ones that are permitting about 80 percent of the region to work in peace, calmly.

[Llanos] General, the problem of violence in Ayacucho is not the only one. In a sense, the lack of attention to the most elemental and basic needs of the people are also causes of this situation. The people here in Ayacucho do not have running water or electricity. What will the government do? The people are in a bad situation and they are protesting. We journalists really feel this situation here.

[Flores] Well, you as journalists must have noticed throughout the years that there really is no effective government action regarding the problems just mentioned. Subversion has only been fought with weapons, but other important aspects which would help to erradicate subversion have been forgotten. The people should get what they really need.

ARMY ACTIONS IN AYACUCHO RECOUNTED

Massacre Reported

PY251942 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0308 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Lima, 24 Sep (EFE) -- Zenobia Najarro Quispe, a peasant woman, has denounced in the city of Ayacucho a massacre that allegedly occurred on 19 September in the town of Umaro, Vilcas Huaman Province, Ayacucho Department. According to a report published today by the progovernment newspaper HOY, Zenobia Najarro stated that four of her eight children died in the massacre. The HOY report states that a Shining Path commando attacked Umaro and killed peasants Alberto Llamoca and Baltasar Genta. Afterward, an Army patrol appeared and, after rounding up the townspeople, machine-gunned them.

Zenobia Najarro stated that at least 40 people died at the hands of the uniformed soldiers. The old woman was out of town at the time and returned a day later, when she saw many bodies.

Jorge Tincopa, a United Left deputy for Ayacucho Department, upon returning from Ayacucho, stated that 40 disappearances have been reported in the town of Huanta between August and mid-September. It is not known who is involved in the kidnappings, the deputy stated, but even primary school students are included among the missing. We must find an answer to these disappearances even though the Armed Forces are denying their involvement in them, Tincopa said.

29 Shining Path Members Killed

PY261700 Paris AFP in Spanish 0436 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Lima, 25 Sep (AFP) -- The Joint Command of the Armed Forces announced tonight that the guerrilla group Shining Path has lost 29 members -- one of its worst setbacks-- in a confrontation with Peruvian Army troops in the war-torn Ayacucho region, 570 km southeast of Lima. The official communique also reports that a 15-man guerrilla unit was able to escape toward the Andean communities of Bellavista and Umaru, and that it is being pursued by members of the forces of order. The firefight took place on 2 September. The communique also reports several military actions against Shining Path redoubts in Ayacucho between 26 August and 2 September. The communique is a result of a Peruvian Government order that more information be released and is part of a change of strategy in the fight.

GOVERNMENT DENIES AGREEMENT REACHED ON MIRAGES

PY270250 Paris AFP in Spanish 0056 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Lima, 26 Sep (AFP) -- The Peruvian Government today denied having reached an agreement with the French Dassault company to purchase 26 Mirage 2000 airplanes and confirmed President Alan Garcia's decision to reduce the number of airplanes purchased.

Marcel Dassault, founder of the company, announced yesterday during a press conference in Paris that Peru was still going to purchase 26 "Mirage" 2000 airplanes ordered by the previous administration of President Fernando Belaunde, but said that the purchase had been divided for economic reasons. This announcement contradicts the statement made by President Alan Garcia before Congress at his inauguration on 28 July. Garcia said that the government would substantially reduce the purchase of war material beginning with the reduction of the purchase of "Mirage" airplanes which is now being negotiated. Garcia said that with this action he wanted to show his willingness to reach a regional agreement for the reduction and freezing of military expenditures.

The information released by Dassault was denied today by the Presidential Press Secretariat in a press communique. The communique says that the opinions expressed by Marcel Dassault regarding an agreement reached with Peru do not reflect the current situation, because the negotiations with the company have not yet begun. Dassault's comments referred to the initial order for 26 Mirages. The government said that Peru maintains its firm decision to substantially reduce the number of airplanes to be purchased from the Marcel Dassault company.

BRIEFS

RELATIONS WITH ST LUCIA -- Peru has established diplomatic ties with the Republic of St. Lucia. The Peruvian and St. Lucian Governments have agreed to appoint nonresident ambassadors as soon as possible. [Summary] [Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1300 GMT 11 Sep 85]

COCAINE HAUL CONFISCATED -- Lima, 29 Aug (EFE) -- The Peruvian Police have captured two members of a gang of drug traffickers in the jungle region of Junin Department, confiscating 187 kg of cocaine paste. The traffickers were taken when they were about to ship the drug to Colombia from an airstrip in the town of Cutivereni. Those arrested are the Peruvians Hector Rios and Javeir Tuco. [Summary] [Madrid EFE in Spanish 0342 GMT 30 Aug 85 PY]

LUSINCHI ON UN SPEECH, HEALTH PROBLEMS

PA250445 Caracas Television Service in Spansih 0000 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi left for New York City early this afternoon. During his stay in the United States, the Venezuelan president will participate in the 40th UN General Assembly session. On the way to New York City, President Lusinchi made a stopover in Mexico City to meet with Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid. Berta Gomez reports from Miraflores Palace.

[Begin recording] [Gomez] The transfer of power ceremony was held today at 1130 in the Peru Room at Miraflores Palace. During the ceremony Interior Minister Octavio Lepage was appointed acting president and Deputy Interior Minister (Cesar Espinal Vasquez) was appointed acting interior minister for the period during which the president of the republic will be in New York. These appointments were due to President Jaime Lusinchi's trip to the United States, where he will participate in the UN General Assembly session. The swearing in ceremony was attended by the ministers of the executive cabinet and the military high command. Following the swearing in ceremony, President Lusinchi reviewed an honor guard. The guard was formed by members of the four branches of the Armed Forces. After reviewing the guard President Lusinchi walked to the main entrance of his office where he spoke to the press. He discussed several issues, the first being the significance of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations.

[Lusinchi] Forty years ago Venezuela was one of the 50 nations that founded the United Nations, which was created to confront the consequences of the war. The commitment to struggle for peace, national sovereignty, independence of the peoples, self-determination and progress were born at that time. Venezuela is committed to those principles and on this occasion I am going to ratify these commitments.

[Gomez] The Venezuelan president said that during his visit to New York he will meet with some Latin America presidents,UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, and with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, and others. Regarding his speech before the United Nations, President Lusinchi said that he would discuss the international situation, the problem of the foreign debt, the Contadora Group peacemaking efforts, the conflicts in Central America, and the problems of drug trafficking.

President Lusinchi added that he would make a stopover in Mexico to take a message of solidarity from the Venezuelan people to the Mexican people who have suffered a terrible earthquake.

[Lusinchi] As is well known, Mexico and Venezuela have a long standing friendship born from the origins of our nationalities. Throughout the years, our common interests and viewpoints have strengthened this friendship. I believe that I express the feelings of all Venezuelans by going to Mexico for a short while to offer them our fraternal solidarity.

[Gomez] In conclusion, President Lusinchi said that aside from participating in the UN General Assembly session he will see doctors regarding a back problem he is having.

[Lusinchi] It is nothing serious but it does bother me. I have a duty to take care of myself because of the responsibilities I have that are stronger than the instinct of self-preservation.

It is an old ailment. It began back in 1952. This problem has forced me to seek medical consultations on several occasions. The doctors that treat me here in Venezuela have recommended that I ask for another medical opinions. Drs Rafael Castillo and Eloy Montenegro, well-known international specialists in the fields of urology and traumatology, have offered to accompany me on this trip. I sincerely appreciate their offer and they shall be the best witnesses to what I am saying and the exact extent of my words.

I wanted to make this statement because I want to avoid incorrect interpretations of the problem due to limited information. Speaking as we speak I can say: I am taking care of my health by getting another opinion.

[Gomez] When asked if conditions for the renegotiation of the Venezuelan foreign debt could change due to variations in the world's oil market, President Lucinshi said that at the moment the government's stance remains the same. However, if there is a strong variation in the market, then some adjustments could be made. [end recording]

SEPULVEDA ISSUES CALL FOR PEACE DURING UN SPEECH

PA262322 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Report by Ricardo Ruiz, XEW Television Network correspondent, from the United Nations in New York]

[Text] Bernardo Sepulveda, Mexican foreign relations secretary, made a dramatic call for peace in Central America at the UN General Assembly today. In regard to international relations, Sepulveda said that interference from abroad often prevents the peaceful solution of regional conflicts and interferes with development by encouraging a confrontation among sister countries and a futile arms race.

Sepulveda also said that Central America's problems stem from its social and economic shortcomings, which have caused the political institutions of the area to be unstable. However, he added, we cannot disregard the fact that the conflict also has geopolitical remifications involving zones of influence and strategic balances.

Sepulveda stressed the fact that in order to obtain a peaceful solution for Central America it is necessary to put an end to foreign intervention. Sepulveda called on the countries with links and interests in Central America to support an agreement among the Central American countries and to abstain from any action that could worsen the situation.

Sepulveda also criticized the arms race, especially the accumulation of nuclear weapons, and urged the big powers to reach an agreement on disarmament. He also pointed out that ironically, the resources which should have been used to improve mankind's welfare have been plunged into an arms race which threatens our survival and hurts our economies.

In relation to the foreign debt, Sepulveda explained that prices of basic goods have dropped, which has affected developing countries and hindered their prospects for economic development. He also expressed concern over the protectionist policies and high interest rates. Sepulveda said that for developing countries, mainly for Latin America, an international monetary system is not acceptable because instead of promoting confidence and productive investments, it has caused the instability of our currencies, inflation, and speculation.

FURTHER ON EFFORTS TO AID EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS

USSR, GDR Provide Aid

FL260330 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2145 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Mexico City, 25 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- USSR Ambassador to Mexico Rostilav Sergeyev said the Soviet people have arranged to send Mexico 15 tons of medicine, clothes, and surgical supplies and equipment, beginning with a shipment of 7 tons arriving today.

The ambassador added that this week Mexico City will also receive a mobile hospital with the equipment necessary to render first aid and also perform operations on location for people injured in the earthquakes.

For his part, Peter Gleinic, GDR chief of business affairs in Mexico, has said the German people and Red Cross sent 16 tons of plasma, medicine, containers, beds, first-aid kits, wool blankets, powdered milk, and prepared foods totaling $535,000. Gleinic said this shipment demonstrates faith, solidarity, and the good ties of friendship that exist between Germany and Mexico.

Upon arriving to Mexico City, Gleinic gave a message to the Mexican Red Cross from the German Red Cross which says: I express my sincerest grief for the population affected by the earthquake.

Red Cross Donates Funds

FL262030 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Mexico City, 26 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Hans Hoegh, president of the International Red Cross, has given Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid almost half a million dollars to assist in national reconstruction and to provide aid to earthquake victims. This unusual act by an organization that traditionally gives other types of aid is, according to a statement by Hans Hoegh, due to the efficiency observed in the rescue operations being carried out in Mexico, which has given great confidence in the way the money will be spent.

Hans Hoegh, who made a special trip from Geneva to this capital to supervise the Red Cross aid and take complementary measures, was received in a private audience by Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid, whom he informed regarding the work the Red Cross has done since it learned of the effects of the earthquake.

After the audience, he said he was surprised by the efficient work by thousands of volunteers who, with the best spirit imaginable, was performing a solidary job such as has never been seen before.

The donation made yesterday is the first in a series expected to total approximately $3 million from societies and institutions associated with the International Red Cross.

Hoegh said an aid plan has been drawn up that the Mexican Red Cross will use to coordinate work in improving services in searching for missing persons and extending aid to stricken areas such as Ciudad Guzman and Jalisco, in western Mexico, where special attention will be given to children and old people.

Senate in Permanent Session

PA262313 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 1955 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] The Mexican Senate has announced it is in permanent session in order to legislate on emergency matters to facilitate Mexican legal support for assistance to and reconstruction of Mexico City. This was reported by Antonio Riva Palacio, chairman of the Senate's permanent commission, who indicated that emergency legislation has been unnecessary so far.

Asked about the Senate's opinion regarding some international banks' refusal to grant preferential treatment to Mexico, Riva Palacio said that this has to be negotiated and that Mexico will continue to assume its international obligations.

He said that, as of this moment, the Senate is joining the metropolitan, national, and special study commissions on assistance and rescue tasks in order to facilitate their work.

Riva Palacio delivered a check for 33.5 million pesos to President Miguel de la Madrid to assist earthquake victims. The money was raised by the Senate's workers and the legislators.

LA PRENSA REPORTS RUMORS OF COUP, GUERRILLA CLASH

PA261323 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 26 Sep 85 p 1A

[Report by Lisette Carrasco and Flor Quintero]

[Text] Persistent rumors circulated yesterday throughout the capital city regarding a virtual coup d'etat and clashes in Chiriqui Province between members of the [defense Forces] Diablos Rojos Company and the former Victoriano Lorenzo Brigade, which was commanded by the late Hugo Spadafora.

According to unofficial reports gathered by LA PRENSA from sources linked to the central government, the guerrilla outbreak left an undetermined number of dead and wounded.

In this respect, Legislator Camilo Gozaine, president of the Legislative Assembly said that he had no knowledge of the alleged guerrilla outbreak in Chiriqui Province. He added that the only information he had had been given to him by "someone" who had notified them that "there was an outbreak of violence in Chiriqui Province." However, he stressed that this report had not been officially confirmed.

Meanwhile, although Raul Montenegro, coordinator of the legislators representing the ruling PRD [Democratic Revolutionary Party] did not confirm the reports, he did admit that there were rumors about a guerrilla outbreak in Chiriqui, and about the possibility that there were casualties.

Both Gozaine and Montenegro were participating in a PRD Meeting in Villa Lilla, in which they were analyzing the current situation in the country and the recent developments related to the "Spadafora case."

In this sense, they said, "We are pondering the country's situation, and within that framework, we are interested in confirming the veracity of the reports."

According to other official reports, there were movements of troops in several military garrisons in Panama City, particularly at the one located in Tinajitas, San Miguelito, However, during a tour of various parts of the city conducted by reporters of LA PRENSA late last night, the situation was apparently calm.

Authorities at the University of Panama and the Santa Maria La Antigua University suspended classes in anticipation of any possible incidents.

Asked how he saw the social atmosphere in the country after Hugo Spadafora's violent death, Gozaine said that "I think that the situation has gone too far throughout the country." He urged all Panamanians to "put an end to it." He recalled that in 1979, the magazine MAS published a statement made by the late Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza, who had said that he had ordered the murder of Hugo Spadafora, whose head would be left at the border post of Paso Canoas, as a lesson to Omar Torrijos.

Referring to the investigations of the Spadafora case he said: "We want justice to prevail and to clear up the situation" but he warned: "We don't agree with the call to violence being made by various sectors."

He was asked why the members of the governing party in the Legislative Assembly did not go to yesterday's session where the opposition legislators were going to present a bill proposing the formation of an investigation commission that would study the Spadafora case.

He answered: "We don't know of any bill that was to be presented at the Assembly. We do know that there is a bill in the hands of the government and Justice Commission presided over by Jerry Wilson."

He explained that the representatives of the governing party at the asaembly did not participate in the session "because of yesterday's, Wednesday's, events" referring to the seizure of the Legislative Assembly by followers of the Spadafora family. He characterized this action as "contrary to the law and to the dignity of all the legislators. This was also the attitude of legislator Marcos Alarcon who formed part of the antagonizing group that was calling for violence, even against the legislators."

Referring to the report presented by Winston Spadafora, who said at the Legislative Assembly that a Costa Rican citizen has testified that on several occasions he had received proposals from General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Defense Forces, to kill Hugo Spadafora in Costa Rican territory and that the proposals were made through Mario del Cid and Luis A. Cordoba, he said: "That's just speculation. You know that in cases such as this reports are twisted. I don't believe that Gen Noriega has at any moment given such an order to subordinates." He reiterated: "At no moment have I believed that there is any truth in that. We don't believe that there is any truth in the documents either, documents that we have not even seen."

He said he does not believe in the possibility of a coup d'etat and he thinks that "President Ardito Barletta will be in office for the entire term established by the Constitution."

He added: "I believe in what the president said and the Panamanians, who want democracy, could lose it if we don't take care of it as we should. The message is there and all the Panamanians must be aware of the situation."

However, he admitted that the situation in our country "is critical and the economy is suffering tremendously. [quotation marks as published]

NORIEGA REJECTS 'SLANDEROUS CHARGES' OVER SPADAFORA DEATH

PA262345 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2301 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Communique issued by General Manuel Antonio Noriega on 26 September; read by an unidentified officer at the Public Relations Directorate of the Defense Forces of Panama -- recorded]

[Text] On my return to the country, after attending official business abroad, and in view of an offensive campaign unleashed, against not just me, but also against my office, I reject the slanderous charges made by those who want to avail of such a distressing incident, as was the death of Dr Hugo Spadafora, to create chaos.

I fully trust the honest of the personnel of the Public Prosecutor's Office, and we have already placed at their disposal all the cooperation and human resources specialized in criminal investigations.

We are greatly concerned over the evident seditious maneuvers of power-thirsty politicians who, claiming to interpret someone else's feelings, lead us toward anarchy.

In view of this situation, we are determined to avoid the nation's destabilization and continue with the sole purpose of maintaining the Defense Forces as guardians of the life, honor, and the common good of the citizens, and of the nation's security.

[Signed] General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Defense Forces of Panama

Opposition Inciting Family

PA261531 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 26 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] Leaders of the PAPO [Popular Action Party], Christian Democracy, and other opposition groups insist on pressuring the Spadafora family so that it will lend itself to commit subversive acts in order to destabilize and foment chaos in our country.

Even though Dr Winston Spadafora, spokesman of the Spadafora family, has been calling for good sense and to oppose violence, politicians such as Carlos Ivan Zuniga, Ricardo Arias Calderon, Mauro Zuniga, Marco Alarcon, Willy Cochez, and Ada de Gordon are exerting great pressure on Winston Spadafora in order to manipulate him and induce him to commit acts that can disrupt public order and unleash a wave of violence because they care little about the people and only care about reaching power by any means.

Yesterday, Carmelo Spadaora, father of Winston, asked his son to suspend the hunger strike but the leaders of PAPO, the Christian Democrats, and the Authentic Panamenists demanded that Winston Spadafora remain firm and not end his strike.

Of course, these opposition groups have planned everything to keep the country in a state of unrest, insecurity, and above all of violence in order to rise to power through deceit and treason.

LA REPUBLICA on Violence, Disorder

PA261741 PANAMA City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 25 Sep 85 p 4

[Excerpts] Since the death of Dr Hugo Spadafora, members of the opposition headed by the Christian Democratic Party, the PAPO [People's Action Party]; and Cocina [Coordinating Board for National Civilianization], as well as the Authentico Pamamenists who now seem to be led by the mentally unbalanced Marcos Alarcon, have unleashed an infamous campaign to rouse passions with calls to violence, using vile words that insult the memory of that great guerrilla who fought on the Nicaraguan fronts.

They care about nothing, and have managed to make the Spadaforas lend themselves to this game, as if the lessons the opposition taught them were more important than the death of a loved one.

While Melo Spadafora, upon his arrival in the country, asked for peace and tranquillity in our fatherland, expecting that justice would spread the bitter frustration of their thwarted ambitions to their followers, and welcome rebellion.

It is condemnable that these bitter elements from Vocian, the Christian Democratic Party, PAPO, and Alarcon's followers have turned the National Assembly into a circus. And it is even more condemnable that a legislator like marcos Alarcon left his seat to go up to the leachers to form part of the pack of human hounds that shouted -- while Winston Spadafora was speaking -- and to join the chorus of slogans directed by the Zunigas and other opposition members. They did not care about the solemnity that should have surrounded the words of a man who was expressing his thoughts and his grief, but who -- unfortunately -- has become the toy of these bitter groups. This is why responsible legislators criticized Alarcon, because he demonstrated the kind of citizen he is and that he should not have been elected by these people.

It is condemnable, not to say criminal, that due to selfish ambitions and in an effort to attain the power the people denied them in the past elections, they constantly seek destabilization through permament lies, slander, and insults to persons of the highest ranks within the government. This is an abuse against democratic principles, a denial by men who do not think of the fatherland but who, with their limitless ambitions even attack citizens' liberty, despise civic awareness, and reject the sacred rights of civic consciousness.

The sensible persons in this country, who fortunately, are the majority, reject these actions; they severely condemn them. They condemn the color bearers of the antifatherland, who with their uncontrollable ambition and the bitterness corroding their brains perpetrate actions such as yesterday's; they are the ones who plan chaos and seek deaths among the poor, because they will remain in their refrigerated offices uselessly waiting to be called to take power.

COSTA RICA

PIZA REJECTS NICARAGUAN COLLABORATION CHARGES

PA252242 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Days ago Sandinist authorities accused Colonel Cedeno of the Costa Rican Civil Police and former President Daniel Oduber of collaborating with the Nicaraguan counterrevolution. Public Security Minister Benjamin Piza Carranza has said that these accusations lack credibility because they are being issued by Sandinist authorities, who have constantly issued false reports. In addition, the public security minister said that the Intelligence and Security Directorate is preparing a report on the situation prevailing in the border area with Nicaragua.

GUTIERREZ SPEAKS TO UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PA260410 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] New York -- Today Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez advocated the Contadora Group's peace efforts in Central America, although he warned that it is time to begin to see the fruits of these efforts. Otherwise, Gutierrez added, Contadora could become a dead issue and an endless negotiation that solves nothing.

During his speech at the 40th UN General Assembly session, the Costa Rican foreign minister also referred to the border aggressions perpetrated against us by the Nicaraguan Government, adding that this is the only problem that makes us part of the Central American crisis.

He stressed the devastating and critical refugee problem in which people are forced to abandon their homes to escape the horrors of war and political persecution, poverty, and oppression. During his speech Gutierrez reported that there are 200,000 refugees in Costa Rica, mostly Nicaraguans, representing 10 percent of the country's population. The complications arising from their presence in Costa Rica represent a heavy load, he added. Consequently, Costa Rica feels it is a priority for the community to strengthen UN High Commissioner for Refugees activities, Gutierrez added.

Referring to the Central American crisis, the minister criticized the fact that the region is being used as another scenario for the East-West confrontation, a place to give rise to extracontinental powers, Gutierrez said. He noted the need for effective and vigorous solidarity from the international community so that the Contadora document's goals may be achieved. He warned that this Latin American initiative's loss of credibility would have tragic and fatal consequences and would provide new arguments for those who believe that a saber and rifle are the only means to solve Central American problems.

Nevertheless, he praised the significant progress attained during the last Central American foreign ministers' meeting in Panama City on 12-13 September, adding: We have reason to believe we are experiencing a positive moment that could lead to a practical solution in a relatively short time.

Gutierrez referred to the topic of the Latin American foreign debt and said that the decrease in international trade, industrialized countries' protectionism, and the instability of high interest rates increase the problem. He added that the crisis has various culprits, and the debtors are only one of them.

In conclusion, Gutierrez said that his country is trying to fulfill its debt obligation but needs favorable conditions, according to its economy, in order to consolidate its political, economic, and social democracy.

EL SALVADOR

REPORTAGE ON INES DUARTE KIDNAPPING DEVELOPMENTS

Army Command Discusses Demands

PA261713 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1255 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] We have a last-minute report. The High Command of the Salvadoran Armed Forces met to discuss the demands of the rebels who are holding President Duarte's daughter. The rebels are demanding the release of more than 30 rebels, but not all of them can be accounted for in Salvadoran prisons.

Contacts Continue in Mexico

PA261641 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 1615 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Contacts and efforts have continued untiringly in Mexico and El Salvador between guerrilla groups and the government to obtain the release of Ines Guadalupe Duarte, President Napoleon Duarte's daughter. In this regard, San Salvador Archbishop Msgr Rivera y Damas is carrying out a long round of negotiations. Actually, these have been taking place at a discreet level and without any outside publicity.

The basic proposal as of today is the kidnappers' demand for the release of 36 guerrilla prisoners being held by the government. Initially they had demanded 6, but then increased the number to 30, and this morning it was 36. The number may reach 40.

'Rumors Undermine' Duarte Credibility

PA261956 Paris AFP in Spanish 1842 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 26 Sep (AFP) -- The Salvadoran Government has decided to break the silence it has been keeping for the past 2 weeks on the kidnapping of the daughter of President Jose Napoleon Duarte, Ines Guadalupe Duarte, in order to squelch rumors that have emerged here in recent hours.

In the midst of the government's silence and that of the Salvadoran media and the alleged kidnappers, many rumors have sprouted, and these are beginning to undermine the credibility of the Duarte government. Some of the rumors note the possibility that this is a case of "self-kidnapping" and that the presidential family has imposed on itself a deadline for exchanging Ines Guadalupe for several political prisoners. Another rumor indicates that differences have allegedly emerged between the Duarte government and high-ranking Salvadoran Army officers who are reportedly opposed to any eventual release of prisoners.

In view of this situation, Culture and Communications Minister Julio Rey Prendes called a news conference to squelch all the rumors, to reaffirm the "solidarity" of the Armed Forces with President Duarte, and to confirm that the contacts with the kidnappers continue.

However, Rey Prendes would not give any details on the demands of the kidnappers or on the status of the negotiations. He would not comment either on a rumor supported by unofficial sources that the kidnappers are demanding the release of 33 prisoners and that the Salvadoran Government is holding only 22 of them.

Reportedly in Nicaragua

PA261932 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1845 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] The anti-Sandinist Radio 15 September reported today that President Duarte's daughter is in Nicaragua. The report heard over the radio in this capital said that Duarte's daughter is currently in a residential neighborhood south of Managua. Here is a recording of the report transmitted by Radio 15 September:

[Begin recording -- broadcast in progress] ... daughter of Salvadoran President Duarte is now in Las Colinas neighborhood, in Managua's southeastern sector. Las Colinas is an exclusive residential area, where hundreds of international mercenaries and terrorists live comfortably, taking advantage of all the benefits granted by the communist tyranny to its privileged ones. Las Colinas is also where terrorist actions and kidnappings are planned. These are later carried out by their [word indistinct] in Central American countries, such as the kidnapping of President Duarte's daughter.

The report furnished by intelligence sources state that at a house located in Las Colinas, Napoleon Duarte's daughter is being kept in a drugged state. Naturally, these drugs have been given to the Salvadoran terrorists by the Managua communist tyranny. One can assume that Ines Guadalupe Duarte has been drugged from the moment she was abducted, so that she would not have any idea of where she was being taken, much less that she was being taken to Managua, the city that the communist tyrants of the mangy dogs' dictatorship have turned into a refuge for dirty and criminal terrorists of various parts of the world. [end recording]

This was a report broadcast by Radio 15 September. Although media sources do not consider reports issued by Radio 15 September very reliable, Radio Cadena YSU has retransmitted the exact report aired by Radio 15 September, an anti-Sandinist station that according to journalistic sources operates from Honduran territory.

GUATEMALA

PURPORTED U.S. 'SECRET DOCUMENTS' CIRCULATING

PA262134 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Two supposedly secret U.S. Government documents related to the Guatemalan electoral process are being distributed in Guatemala. Both documents, one attributed to the FBI and the other to the U.S. State Department, seem to indicate a presumed commitment on the part of the Reagan administration to back the political platforms of the Union of the National Center [UCN] and the Christian Democratic Party [PDC]. Copies of the documents are being distributed through the mail to influential people and organizations involved in local political activities.

However, political circles tonight expressed doubt about the authenticity of the two documents, noting that an organization such as the FBI cannot get involved in political processes in foreign countries. The same circles pointed out that U.S. State Department functions are usually handled through diplomatic channels.

In fact, the same sources stated that the documents may have been drafted by local supporters of the Christian Democrats or the UCN, or perhaps by extreme left activists. In the case of the PDC and the UCN, such maneuvers could be intended to try to convince the voters that the U.S. Government supports both groups, while in the case of the extreme left the distribution of documents from the U.S. Government could be intended to discredit the electoral process. Both documents show an evident lack of precision in their texts.

Consulted on the matter, the political secretary of the U.S. Embassy in Guatemala tonight denied the authenticity of the documents and said they are evidently intended to give the false impression that the U.S. Government is not neutral in the Guatemalan electoral process.

HONDURAS

AMBASSADOR TO NICARAGUA RECALLED FOR TALKS

PA261527 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0130 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] The Honduran ambassador to Nicaragua, Colonel Isidro Tapia, retired, returned to the country this afternoon. He was called by the Honduran Government as a result of the border incident of 23 September in [words indistinct], Paraiso Department.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified questioner] What is the diplomatic situation with Nicaragua?

[Tapia] [Words indistinct] our relations with Nicaragua are not what the Honduran Government would like. The Honduran Government is making efforts so that this situation between our two countries may [words indistinct].

[Question] Are there good diplomatic relations in spite of the latest attacks on the border area by the Sandinists?

[Tapia] We realize this type of incident does not help improve our relations. The Honduran Government is acting seriously and responsibly in dealing with this matter. [end recording]

JOINT ENGINEERING EXERCISE WITH U.S. ANNOUNCED

PA270010 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 24 Sep 85 p 3

["Official communique" released by the Honduran Armed Forces Public Relations Directorate on 23 September]

[Text] "General Terencio Sierra-86" engineering exercise: Honduran and U.S. Armed Forces will carry out a new joint engineering exercise as of January 1986. This joint exercise will serve to train Honduran and U.S. engineering troops in handling heavy equipment. In addition, this joint effort will contribute to the construction of a road network in order to develop unproductive sectors.

In order to meet these needs, the highway joining San Lorenzo de Abajo, Macora, and Jocon in Yoro department was constructed. This highway will permit communication between Alto Aguan and the department's main city.

The Communications, Public Works, and Transport Secretariat and the Honduran and U.S. troops have agreed to complete the following project: a highway joining Puentecita, Puente Grande, and Jocon in Yoro department. In the construction of this highway, Honduran and U.S. engineers will participate in coordination with the Communications, Public Works, and Transport Secretariat.

This secretariat will also contribute fuel and construction materials. The U.S. forces, which include specialist engineers, will provide technical personnel with equipment and will provide qualified personnel to handle the heavy equipment, which is normal in this type of work.

To honor the great men who have helped the country in its progress, the joint engineering exercise will be named "General Terencio Sierra-86."

The preliminary stages of this engineering exercise began in August. The topography work for the Puentecita-Jocon stretch will be completed between 10 October and 15 November. A civic-military action program has been planned to benefit local residents. The program will include health and veterinary activities, as well as well drilling and other efforts.

NICARAGUA

OBANDO Y BRAVO AGAIN URGES TALKS WITH CONTRAS

PA261427 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo yesterday ignored the appeal to him by mothers of Nicaraguans murdered by the counterrevolution, refusing to offer a prayer in their memory in Matagalpa, where he attended the festivities of the Virgin of Mercy. There, as in every other Nicaraguan community he has visited and in which he has held mass, the cardinal insisted on his so-hoped-for dialogue with the mercenaries.

Our correspondent in Matagalpa reported that Obando y Bravo delivered a politically laden homily to a large group of parishioners who attended mass in the local cathedral. He said that although Obando y Bravo expressed regret that many families have had to abandon their homes in the mountains, he neglected to note that they did so to escape the terror sown and crimes committed by the same paladins for whom he is requesting a dialogue. Using parables, the Managua archbishop made reference to the heavy cross Nicaraguan youths are carrying, while in clearer language -- because he did not even base his statements on facts [as heard] -- he forgot to mention the aggression directed and financed by the U.S. Government in that northern Nicaraguan region. He failed to explain what he meant when he asked parents not to let their offspring drink from foul waters and invoked the Virgin Mary when he urged parents not to sow the bad seed in their children.

INDUSTRY MINISTER ON PRODUCTION PROBLEMS

PA252256 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Nicaraguan Industry Minister Emilio Baltodano told this radio station that the Nicaraguan Government has made great efforts to meet consumers' demands but that this task has encountered many problems. Baltodano said soap and fabric production has been increased in Nicaragua.

The minister was asked: What about industry in Nicaragua? What is industry's strategy in view of this crisis? What is industry's role in the government's planning? What is the influence of the private sector in the country's industrial activities?

During an interview with this station's reporters, Baltodano described the industrial enterprises whose raw material supply has been guaranteed. These enterprises benefit from international agreements and get their raw materials via lines of credit. Such enterprises include the metal industry, which is supported by the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, the soap and oil industries must buy their raw materials with dollars on the international market.

Baltodano stressed that industry does not occupy a priority place in the government's plans. Important investments have been made in the field, yet they represent barely 6 or 7 percent of the total investments when compared to the country's overall investment process. According to the minister, three fundamental methods are used: money is saved in the purchase of products' imported components; resources are used rationally; and industry is transformed.

The capacity for the production of textiles and plastic containers has been increased. A cardboard manufacturing plant will begin to operate at the end of this year, and sack production will be expanded. [words indistinct] has made investments in machinery and equipment and a new whey plant. A new ice plant is being installed. The (?Penwall) electrochemical plant is currently investing to increase production efficiency both for local consumption and export.

The minister has reported heavy investments in the timber industry, but said that this industry has been harmed by U.S. aggression. Socialist countries such as France, Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, Spain, and Austria currently grant lines of credit to Nicaraguan industry.

Asked by a reporter, Baltodano said that the increases mentioned by him are barely perceptible. People do not see any increase in the production of soap. It is more and more difficult to get soap; there is a shortage. People do not see any increase in the production of fabrics, the minister said. The people's real experience is the other way around. They must pay more and more for a yard of fabric. For example, a yard of dacron costs as much as 1,500 cordobas. The minister indicated that the production of fabrics has increased but that demand has also increased. In addition, fabrics are no longer imported. He said that socks are manufactured in Nicaragua and are no longer imported. Demand is much greater than supply, that is to say, production.

The minister has also said that the production of important articles such as cooking oil and soap could be reduced even more next year and that, with minimum provisions, the government must begin to consider the alternatives to be presented to the people.

COMMENTATOR LINKS USIA TO LA PRENSA

PA230050 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Onofre Guevara's feature: "Analysis of Misinformation"]

[Text] We have referred on more than one occasion to USIA as an important source of articles for the editorial page of the daily LA PRENSA, of Managua. USIA is the acronym for the U.S. Information Agency. Its function is to provide ideological guidelines to the local misinformation news organ. But this does not represent the real importance this organization has as a propaganda institution of imperialism.

The fact is that the ranking of USIA in U.S. embassies is as high as any military attache. From the viewpoint of its functions, USIA could perhaps be even more important than any military attache. Its propaganda functions are frequently requested. The ideological struggle being waged in Nicaragua against Nicaragua demands more intense activities and sharpness from USIA, although it is not unusual for its propaganda apparatus to repeat the most coarse arguments against the revolution.

USIA is believed to be the most important propaganda entity in the world. None other than the Voice of America and all its relay stations, with the propaganda line and the psychological warfare that this station wages against revolutionary people like the Nicaraguans, depend on USIA.

In addition to managing information, or misinformation, against the world's progressive ideas and movements, it controls and guides local propaganda -- anticommunist and pro-North American propaganda, of course -- of so-called democratic organizations and leaders in each country. It controls 127 so-called cultural centers. One hundred of these centers are in Latin America, which demonstrates its interest in winning the hearts of the Latin American people. This presence in Latin America also represents an acknowledgement of the social and political conflicts in this part of the world, which is submerged in misery thanks to the exploitation of imperialism and its local allies.

The role of USIA in these cases is to disarm the people ideologically by diverting their attention from the real problem, by misinforming them about the real reason for their situation and representing U.S. allies as the only ones offering democratic solutions, when in fact those regimes never pull their countries out of the imperial knot and poverty. This preaching is fundamental in spreading the most absurd, warped ideas about the revolution, democracy, and socialism.

To carry out this worldwide misinformation campaign, USIA has an $849-million budget this year. With these millions -- the amount could be even higher -- USIA sets up radio stations in Latin America and publishes the magazines DIALOGO, PROBLEMAS INTERNACIONALES, FACETAS, and PERSPECTIVAS ECONOMICAS. In addition to this, they finance the activities of, quote, labor leaders, unquote, and rightist political militants who receive monthly payments for providing information on the activities of the organizations they belong to and on the organizations and leaders they have contact with.

Knowing, if only partially, the mechanisms that this information agency uses to misinform, one can understand how its newspaper in Managua, as well as rightist politicians and self-styled labor leaders, can maintain the line drawn by U.S. propaganda against the Nicaraguan revolution and revolutionary movements in Latin America and the world.

With the bulletin that USIA circulates regularly in Managua, this organization takes care of the political orientation aspect with arguments and approaches characteristic of the State Department. This greatly helps the editorial line of LA PRENSA, which still likes to present a certain appearance and hide the source of its editorials.

We will see how USIA and the CIA are not only phonetically alike, but also how they have the same purpose: carrying out terrorist activities.

EPS REPORTS CLASHES, ENEMY CASUALTIES

PA261305 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] A total of 18 mercenaries were annihilated by the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] during a clash last Tuesday, 23 September, at (Planes de Vilan), according to Lieutenant Javier Castillo Tellez, chief of the political section of EPS Brigade 3-64. While presenting a report on the development of Operation Harvest, which the counter-revolution has been carrying out since last year, Castillo said that the Somozists plan to carry out a new criminal plan next month, using 2,000 to 3,000 mercenaries. The military report also indicates that 69 Somozists were annihilated, 4 captured, and 15 wounded during clashes between 2 and 20 September in various zones of the region. In conclusion, Castillo said that the EPS clashed at El Venado, Santa Emilia, and (El Tamalaque), Jinotega Department, on 28 August; six mercenaries were killed and five were wounded. Meanwhile, 40 mercenaries were annihilated on 29 August, 2 were captured, and 4 wounded during clashes at El Zancudal, (Planes de Vilan), and Wamblansito.

DEFENSE MINISTRY CLAIMS MANY CONTRAS KILLED

PA261505 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Combined forces of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] and the Interior Ministry's Pablo Ubeda unit have killed 71 [as heard] and wounded several mercenaries, several of whom were taken prisoner during clashes in Siuna, Zelaya Department. The recent clashes in that area are in line with military plans to annihilate the counterrevolutionary bands, the Nicaraguan Defense Ministry reported yesterday. The report states that the mercenaries have continued to stage actions against the civilian population, murdering 17, wounding 4, and abducting 4 civilians.

On 16 September troops of the Pablo Ubeda unit clashed with a mercenary group in Siuna, where the counterrevolutionaries sustained 30 dead. Eighteen rifles were seized during that action. On 20 September a group of counterrevolutionaries attacked the El Floripon cooperative, 15 km southeast of Siuna, where EPS troops repelled the attack, killing four and recovering one FAL and two G-3 rifles. On that same day our troops killed six and wounded many contras in clashes 12 and 18 km northeast of Siuna. Also on that same day our troops took prisoner six mercenaries and annihilated another in Saslayito, 14 km northeast of Siuna.

Meanwhile, a contra cell ambushed a civilian pickup truck in Orovilo, 20 km southeast of Sima, abducting five passengers. Two of the five were found dead in La Gloria, having been left behind by the contras as they fled the area. A mine set by contras exploded in La Polvosa, 5 km southeast of Wiwili, Jinotega Department, killing 13 of 15 civilian passengers of a vehicle, including 4 children, 2 of whom were under 2 years of age. The names of the victims are: Humberto Cortez Contreras, driver; Humberto Garica Arauz, Napoleon Centeno, Cesar Zeledon, Rufino Rivera Paiz, Figuracion Gonzalez, Narciso Zelaya, Julia Zelaya Moreno, Janet del Carmen Zelaya, Pastor Zelaya Moreno, two 2-year olds, and another, unidentified person.

In other actions, at 0900 on 20 September a counterrevolutionary group ambushed a Health Ministry dugout with three workers in Canal Moncada, 8 km south of the Perla Lake. Adela and Goy Ross were killed, while Leonardo Taylor, the third worker, was abducted. At 1000 the same group, using the boat they had just seized, staged a cowardly harassment attack that lasted 15 minutes against the Laguna de Perla community, in Zelaya Department, with rifle fire and RPG-7 rocket launchers. Four civilians were wounded in that attack.

MALMIERCA UN SPEECH URGES FOREIGN DEBT CANCELLATION

FL262002 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] The 40th UN assembly will continue today its general discussions within a framework of examining the foreign debt problem. As he spoke yesterday, Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca reiterated the uncollectable nature of debts of the erroneously-called developing countries and said this assertion is based on a rigorous and scientific analysis which can be clearly demonstrated. Malmierca indicated that the crisis is getting worse and it will get worse and added: It is a dream to think that the problem can be solved with simple remedies, renegotiations of the debt, and traditional formulas.

The Cuban foreign minister lamented that forums such as the United Nations are used by Latin American voices to repeat Washington's slanders and rotten arguments to block irrefutable arguments which are the only possible solutions in solving the foreign debt problem. It is lamentable because we know from which capitulating consultations those infamous insinuations come from, believing that in that way the empire will pardon their lukewarm and psuedo-rebellion, the foreign minister underscored.

Cuba's representative to the United Nations stressed, those who are attacked or harassed for defending their right to reject in any way the poverty which the demand for payment of the foreign debt seeks to impose on them will have Cuba's support. But we doubt that those who look for arguments in the imperialism's arsenal, the conveyers of Yankee lies, are capable of responding to their promises and with actions of firmly struggling for the causes they have defended in the eyes of the world's public opinion. The history of our America is full of this type of stale and yielding redeemers.

Comments on Arms Race

PA261725 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Cuba deeply regrets that 40 years after the end of World War II and the founding of the United Nations, which was created to guarantee peace for future generations and equality of rights for large and small nations, the world's political and social situations are growing increasingly more somber, while grave crises and tensions prevail in international relations.

In his address before the UN 40th General Assembly, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca placed special emphasis on the incessant expansion of the arms race as a result of imperialism's unhealthy policy designed to conquer unattainable military superiority in order to decide the fate of the world from positions of force, and imperialism's plan to spread the arms race into space. Malmierca indicated that the seriousness of the current international situation and the consequences that a nuclear conflict would entail prove that there are no alternatives for the survival of man other than a policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different socioeconomic and political systems, international detente, and the resolution of conflicts through exclusively peaceful means.

In that same line, the Cuban foreign minister added: [begin malmierca recording] Just as the prevention of nuclear war is an irrevocable historical imperative, it is also imperative that -- shielded by an agreement to achieve this -- imperialist wars against those countries of Asia, Africa, or Latin America that are seeking to exercise their rights to self-determination and independence be prevented from proliferating.

Those countries are attempting to build a new life based on economic and political pluralism within a noncapitalist option for development, or on the construction of socialism. [end recording]

Further on, Isidoro Malmierca addressed the underdeveloped countries' foreign debt problem. Based on abundant statical data, he proved that the debt is unpayable and impossible to collect. He denounced the increasingly abysmal inequality between industrialized and developing countries and advocated the establishment of a new international economic order based on equality, justice, and peace.

He stressed: [begin Malmierca recording] We must get to the bottom of the problems that have created underdevelopment, affect our countries' development, and which are opening and increasingly deeper abyss between the industrialized and Third World countries. The solution of the debt problem must come hand in hand with the conclusion, once and for all, of the new international economic order. [end recording]

Isidora Malmierca said that the Cuban people identify with the suffering of the Mexican people, with whom they share indissoluble historical and sentimental bonds. Regarding the tragedy Mexicans are living through, he asked creditors to suspend payments on the debt to that Latin American country, which at this time need effective solidarity, not handouts from the IMF.

Reaffirms Support of SWAPO

FL261351 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] United Nations -- Addressing the 40th regular session of the UN General Assembly, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has asserted that racial discrimination in South Africa is only possible because of the support given by the United States and other Western powers. Malmierca also noted that talks held by Pretoria and Washington with Angola have been an excuse to buy time to strengthen the apartheid regime and reinforce South Africa's domination over Namibia.

Likewise, he expressed Cuba's support to the South West People's Organization [SWAPO] combatants and to the National African Congress.

TANZANIAN PRESIDENT TO MAKE OFFICIAL VISIT

FL251454 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Responding to an invitation made by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, Julius Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania, will pay an official and friendly visit to Cuba in the next few days. Nyerere is also president of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania.

SOVIET JURIST DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

FL231819 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] A Soviet jurist delegation today arrived in our country invited by Cuba's Supreme Tribunal. The delegation is headed by Sergey Gusev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Court, who will discuss matters of interest for the two countries and exchange views and cooperation in judicial matters.

Among the activities, a tour through the Republic Attorney General's Office, the Supreme Tribunal, and Justice Ministry is scheduled. They also will meet with the People's Government National Assembly.

Upon their arrival, they were met by Dr. Jose Raul Amaro Salup, president of Cuba's Supreme Tribunal, and Rene Burguet Flores, Attorney General of the Republic, among others.

CUSTOMS OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON DRUG TRAFFIC

FL240156 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Statement by Customs Director Oscar Carreno at 23 September session of 26th Conference of Customs Directors From Socialist Countries held in Havana's Palace of Conventions -- recorded]

[Text] Experiences were exchanged this afternoon in the struggle against drug trafficking at the 26th Conference of Customs Directors From Socialist Countries held in the Palace of Conventions. Each annual meeting of this conference debates this theme due to its importance and the position of all the socialist countries against the development of drug use.

[Begin Oscar Carreno recording] In Cuba, drugs are neither produced nor consumed, nor is their any trafficking. Cuban Customs obviously does not permit drug trafficking much less allow itself to be used as a drug connection. In addition, we have the necessary technical means to avoid introduction of these harmful products across our border. [end recording]

COUNTRY TO REPRESENT LATIN AMERICA ON ATOMIC ENERGY BODY

FL241405 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] Cuba has been elected to one of the eight vice presidencies at the general conference of the International Atomic Energy Organization [Organizacion International de Energia Atomica] during its 29th annual meeting being held in Vienna.

The Cuban delegation, headed by Fidel Castro Diaz-Balart, assumed the responsibility of representing Latin America in this conference. Tomorrow, the need to increase the building of small and middle size reactors, which could be used in developing countries, will be discussed at the meeting.